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WHOLE NO. 2066.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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A FIRST NIGHT

Successful Inauguration of Janet
Waldorf Season.

THE STAR AND THE PLAY

Requirements of the Classic Comedy—
Work of Those in the Cast—
Next Play.

The opening night of Miss Janet Waldorf, the young American actress, at the Hawaiian Opera House, in "Twelfth Night," was an event for Honolulu which will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to obtain seats. That the event was fully appreciated is shown by the large and fashionable audience that greeted the young star. Honolulu has never heretofore been treated to a season of Shakespearean drama, and it is gratifying to report that Miss Waldorf's first night was an unqualified success. Miss Waldorf exhibited sufficient power and versatility under trying circumstances, which the performance of Twelfth Night imposes upon a star actress, to warrant the prediction that the ambitious repertoire given will be rendered with sufficient merit to prove exceedingly interesting to theatergoers. It might have been thought by some, when noting the extraordinary range of the repertoire that Honolulu was being used to "practice upon the dog," but Miss Waldorf's Saturday night performance dispelled this illusion.

Twelfth Night is one of the most beautiful and rollicking of all of Shakespeare's comedies, but is most difficult of performance because there is in reality no star role. The whole play is a comedy and each performer must be a comedian of the first order to preserve the harmony of the action. The greatest exhibition of that genius is in the power of repressing it to the level of her support and maintaining the even harmony of the play. The page must never be more than a page. To impress an audience with one's personality in a minor role, yet in no way throw the action out of harmony or detracting one jot of attention from more prominent parts, is the highest skill in the histrionic art. This is what Twelfth Night imposes upon a star.

Miss Waldorf's scenes with the Duke and Lady Olivia and the very gradual development of her passion for her master and increasing reluctance to carry his love messages to her rival, were beautifully conceived and delicately rendered. Her duel with Sir Andrew Aguecheek was a fine bit of comedy, so womanly in its conception and contrasting so prominently with her brother's later performance in breaking the pates of Olivia's kinsman.

The role of Viola does not reach its climax, or reach its opportunity until the last moment in the discovery of her brother and the revelation of her love for the Duke. It is the only really dramatic point in the play, so replete with pure fun and comedy. Here at one brilliant stroke—one intense moment—the revelation of the love another so long, the genius of the star can be revealed and all the art displayed preceding this supreme moment accounted without disturbing the harmony of the play. But this is difficult of performance without destroying the womanly modesty that must be retained by the girl who has masqueraded as the page of her lover. Without wishing to censure, Miss Waldorf failed to grasp the full force of the author's intent at this point. By a more effective greeting of her brother, which would have been natural, she could have been more intense in the development of her love for the Duke without the loss of womanly delicacy. The climax would have been more apparent.

Miss Ellen Boyer's Olivia was good and very evenly sustained. Miss Virginia Crane's rollicking fun as Maria, the maid, was all that could have been expected, and the part very well conceived. Mr. Wm. McVay's Sir Toby was finely rendered, as was Mr. Allen Dunn's Sir Andrew Aguecheek. The drunken scene was immense. Mr. George Hernandez's clown was good, but the highest test of his art will come on Tuesday night with his performance of Touchstone in "As You Like It." Mr. Bowman's rendering of Sebastian was spirited and good. Mr. Norval MacGregor, as Malvolio, had a difficult role. The character is meant to be extravagant in action to contrast the fun of the jolly trio; but it might be suggested that if the role were carried with a little less spirit it would harmonize better with the intent of the play. It must be remembered that no character in Twelfth Night should be made more prominent than another. Absolute

harmony in action is the fulfillment of its comedy. It might also be suggested that a little stronger and more careful enunciation of the lines by the company would be an improvement, as the accents of the opera house are not perfect.

Wilder S. S. Coffee Lands.
Chas. Wright, President of the Wilder S. S. Company, Ltd., left for the coast by the Australia to look after a new steamer that he has ordered for the island service. While abroad Mr. Wright will interest people in some of the coffee lands on the route of the steamers of this company. With the abandonment of a large portion of the Oahu coffee district other lands for the cultivation of the berry are in greater demand. The Wilder company is one way and another interested in a number of coffee tracts in districts with established reputation for coffee production and it is to these lands that Mr. Wright will call attention.

Princess Kaiulani School.
The new public school in Palakou will be opened this morning. A couple of hundred children appeared for enrollment yesterday but the workmen were still occupying a portion of the structure. Everything was finished last evening. The Hawaiians are taking a great interest in this school and it is believed that the attendance of native scholars will be large and steady.

NEW LOCAL LINE WITH THREE BOATS.

The following is from the San Francisco house most interested in these islands to Honolulu correspondents:
AMERICAN HAWAIIAN STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
This company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$750,000, about \$550,000 to be issued, and also a bond issue of \$600,000, bearing interest at 6 percent. The stock has all been placed. In fact, every encouragement has been offered by our friends at this end. The company will proceed to build immediately three steamers of the latest type and encourage the full support and encouragement of the island people are given the service will be increased as fast as the trade warrants, and it is proposed to give all the different sugar interests the same advantages as regards freight space, without regard to the agency of the steamers, which matter will be decided in due time. The control and management of the company will be entirely in the hands of the directors here, both as regards the San Francisco and Island business. It is also proposed, if good lighterage facilities can be given, to send the steamers to both Hilo and Kailua, taking freight at these ports at the same rate. The smallest subscription to the stock is \$50,000, and the entire amount will be owned by a very few, so that the company will be a very close corporation.

Hawaii's New Plantation.

Local interest in the Oahu and Puna plantations is at a fever heat. Applications for stock cannot be met. It is likely that some pro rata plan of issue will be adopted in making the allotments. Hundreds of people are willing to sell securities now on the market for the purpose of getting Oahu and Puna stock. Messrs. Dillingham, Carter and Thurston were very much sought after yesterday. The promoters were in conference several times. Oahu and Puna are to be separate estates as a matter of course. The chief question now is whether there shall be one or two mills for the Oahu plantation of 17,000 acres. These same promoters are also the sponsors for the new railway out of Hilo.

FRYE'S VIEWS.

The Able Maine Senator on the Philippine Policy.

LEWISTON, Me.—A reception and banquet were given by the Lewiston Board of Trade to Senator W. P. Frye in recognition of the honors conferred upon him on his appointment as one of the Paris commissioners. The Senator, in his address, referred to the discovery that our home market could no longer bear entire dependence, and said that need for a foreign market would increase year by year.

Referring to the Philippine Islands, he said that their domestic trade was insignificant compared with their importance as bringing us in touch with the seven or eight hundred millions of the people of the Orient, whose trade last year amounted to \$1,500,000,000. He opposed surrendering the islands, but intimated that in the distant future the natives might form a stable republican government. He advocated the construction of a canal across the Isthmus, neutral to all nations except the one which might be at war with us.

NEW STEEL SHIP

The Erskine M. Phelps, an
American Product.

HOW TO BE SEEN HERE

A Beautiful Vessel Interesting to
All—Built at Bath, By Arthur
Sewall.

At Sorenson's wharf the big four-masted steel ship docked at 6 o'clock last evening and for some weeks to come will remain at that wharf discharging ballast, painting and overhauling and taking on a cargo of sugar for New York.

Capt. Graham, master of the Phelps, cordially invites the public to inspect his vessel and will be glad to show them this finest specimen of sailing merchantman in the world.

The Erskine M. Phelps was launched at Bath, Maine, July 25th, 1898, and is the first American built steel ship.

Among those present at the launching and guests of Mr. Sewall were Hon. Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, for whom the ship was named, his friend, Chief Justice Fuller, D. B. Dearborn, the New York agent for the Sewalls, and George S. Dearborn. The Dearborns were in Honolulu some months ago.

The formality of christening was omitted. Arthur Sewall then announced that this was the first of a fleet of twenty steel ships, that would be launched from his yards and that he hoped to live to see every one of them.

The handsome, four masted steel ship Erskine M. Phelps is one of the finest vessels afloat, and has won the admiration of all, including several veteran sea captains, who have had an opportunity to view her immense hull and lofty masts of steel. The ship's dimensions are as follows:

Length over all, 330 feet; measuring length, 312 feet; breadth, 44 feet 2 inches; depth, 25 feet 6 inches. Her gross tonnage is 3000 tons and she has a carrying capacity of 4600 tons. She is stronger than other sailing vessels, average about 200 feet in height from keelson. They are 32 inches in diameter at deck and 26 inches at keel. The lower yards are 94 feet, lower top-sail, 85 feet, 6 inches, upper top-sail, 78 feet, top gallant 65 feet, royal 55 feet, any sky-sail yards 45 feet. The bowsprit, also of steel, is 68 feet in length. The ship has three decks and four masts, two of the latter being 12x16 feet and the remaining two 8x8 feet.

The forward deck house is 46x18 feet. In the forward section is the fore-cabin, the sailors' home, with twenty bunks. Skylights above give good light and ventilation. The rest of the forward house is devoted to the galley, donkey engine room and coal bunker of seven tons capacity.

In the midships house, 26x18 feet, is the carpenter's shop, extending across the house and six rooms for the petty officers.

Aft is the commodious cabin, the home of Capt. Graham and his officers, forty-eight feet long and thirty-eight feet wide, extending the entire width of the ship. The place is excellently lighted by skylights. In the forward cabin is the dining saloon and aft the main saloon, tastefully finished in white. The captain's apartment, officers' staterooms, steward's pantry, bath rooms and lavatories are adjoining the saloons. A service of cut glass and gold silver, presented by Erskine M. Phelps, decorates the antique oak sideboard in the dining saloon.

A spiral stairway leads to a chart house, 11x15 feet on the quarter deck with numerous ports affording plenty of light and ventilation. Here are two bunks for passengers. Aft of the chart house is the wheel house 10x14 feet. The various houses of the ship are composed of iron with wood finish. The ship is supplied with all modern improvements, including steam pumps and hose for washing decks. A steam winch, two portable cranes to weigh anchors and steam capstans are forward and two hand capstans aft. The bulwarks of the ship are "stiffened" every four feet with round iron two and one-half inches in diameter. Forward are two imported lighthouses for the side lights.

Hon. Erskine M. Phelps of Chicago, for whom the magnificent ship was named, is a worthy descendant of good old New England stock, a man of great wealth and enterprise, prominent throughout the West in business and political circles. Mr. Phelps went West in his early days and settled in Chicago, where he has been eminently successful and is one of the most prominent citizens. He has promoted several important enterprises that have been productive of great good to the Western metropolis and today no man is more popular in the City of Chicago.

Mr. Phelps is a Democrat and has been served for several terms on the National Democratic Committee. He is an intimate friend of Hon. Arthur Sewall and during the campaign was one of Mr. Sewall's strong supporters. Capt. Robert J. Graham of Philadelphia, commander of the Erskine M. Phelps, was formerly commander of the ship William T. Babcock. When a boy of fifteen he began his successful seafaring life in the Bath ship Ide

Lilly, of which Capt. C. J. Carter was then mate.

Previous to commanding the Babcock Capt. Graham was master of the Bath ship Renée.

Capt. Graham is a young man who has confidence in the welfare of American shipping, a firm believer in the advent of that old time prosperity which will come with the restoration of our merchant marine.

Arthur Sewall, senior member of the firm of Arthur Sewall & Co., entered the employ of his father's firm, Clark & Sewall, when less than twenty years of age and a little later, in 1854, formed a partnership with his elder brother, Edward, under the name of E. & A. Sewall, taking the business of the old firm of Wm. D. and Clark & Sewall.

In January, 1855, the two brothers launched their first ship, Holyhead, of 1000 tons burden, a large ship in those days. Staunch vessels constructed in the Sewall yard marked the firm's progress in following years.

In 1873 the firm's name was changed to Arthur Sewall & Co., the partners of which are Mr. Sewall, his nephew, Samuel S. Sewall, and his son, William D. Sewall. Under the competent management of the present firm activity in shipbuilding continued and in 1890 they launched the ship Kappahannock, of over 3000 tons burden, then the largest wooden ship afloat. In December of the same year the firm launched the ship Shenandoah, which was in San Francisco in February.

In September '91 the Sewalls launched the ship Susquehanna, of over 2600 tons, and in August '92 the gigantic Roanoke.

In the fall of the same year it was decided to place an iron plant in the yard for the construction of iron sailing vessels and the yard was equipped with a complete plant, the first result of which was the steel ship Dirigo, launched in March '94, with a tonnage of over 2800 tons.

This fleet now composes the largest fleet of sailing vessels in the world. Mr. Sewall thoroughly understands the art of shipbuilding and in the construction and management of these vessels he has taken a keen interest.

Eighty of the Erskine M. Phelps, which cost originally \$160,000, are owned by W. F. Babcock, of San Francisco; Arthur Sewall, of Bath; E. S. Phelps, of Chicago; and Capt. Graham. The Phelps took general merchandise from New York to San Francisco and arrived in Honolulu on the 16th inst. Capt. Graham is accompanied on this voyage by his family, who will make the round trip with him. Like the other Bath ships, the Phelps will probably be chartered to load again next year for the coast, thence back again to the Islands for sugar.

LODGE LE PROGRES.

Jewel for a Past Master—An Installation.

There was a very large attendance last evening for the regular meeting of Masonic Lodge Le Progres. There were two events on the program.

Clarence M. White, past master, was presented with a beautiful jewel of gold and enamel. The address was made by Senior Warden Geo. A. Davis. In his remarks Mr. Davis paid the highest tribute to the past master for services rendered. There was a hearty and unanimous second to every word of approval of the administration of Past Master White and his work for the lodge.

The installation ceremonies consisted of the induction into office of Geo. Campton, the newly elected master, who is a veteran member of the lodge and whose fidelity to its interests are thus recognized.

After the presentation of the jewel and the installation, refreshments were served and a number of toasts were offered and responses given.

After a Property.

For about two years now after offer has been made for the splendid Gulick property on King street, near the corner of Alakea. It is now well within the business zone and a number of men are extremely anxious to get hold of it. Once it passes into new control a big business block will be erected. It was reported on the street yesterday that an offer of \$39,000 had been made for the place and refused. It was also said that the place was to be put up for tenders. Some large bids would be made. At one time a number of gentlemen of the city were making an effort to secure a lease of the place for the purpose of using the big residence as a club.

From Ookala.

W. G. Walker, manager of Ookala plantation, writes most encouragingly of affairs on that well known estate. He is delighted over the news that a new mill is to be provided. Mr. Walker says that Ookala now has planted 250 acres more of cane than ever before in its history and that every field is looking well. There is plenty of water and the good results of proper fertilization are quite apparent. The local holders in Ookala are highly elated. Just now the stock certificates are being called in by Brewer & Co. for re-issue in \$20 shares instead of \$100.

A BONANZA LAND

Senator Clark's Impressions of
Hawaii.

"THE FUTURE IS DAZZLING"

Commendation and Criticism—Field
for Development—Some
Advice is Given.

(By United States Senator Clark, of Wyoming.)

EDITOR P. C. A.—You ask for some "impressions" on Hawaii. In the first place your country is the most delightful on earth in every way. It appeals to me as being absolutely faultless. But I knew this before I came, for it had been written to me by a friend here in the newspaper business and by Maj. F. M. Foote, who visited Honolulu as commander of the battalion of Wyoming Volunteer Infantry, now making such a brilliant record in Manila. The battery of Wyoming Volunteer Artillery was also here and there are many Wyoming men in other military elements that passed through here. Francis E. Warren, my colleague in the Senate has at least one correspondent here and quite a number of friends and acquaintances. I think on the whole that as much or more is known of Hawaii in Wyoming as in any state of the Union. Senator Warren and myself have always been more than pleased to do all we could for the Islands and I can say that our names will remain indefinitely in the list of friends of the country. For myself, I am satisfied with the brand of Americanism I find here. The Islands seem up-to-date in most things. Through the courtesy of friends I was able to visit Maui and Hawaii, as well as to take in Oahu, and everybody knows what that means. He is the best host into whose hands I have fallen so far.

You asked me to be plain in anything that I might wish to say about your affairs here. I have been most impressed by two things. The first is the enormous wealth of the country. The second is that the development of the natural resources of the country is really in its infancy. No, I know nothing of booms, for there has never been one in Wyoming; but I have seen enough here to warrant that conclusion that I present. I agree with Mr. Dillingham that "the soil hasn't been scratched yet." It appears to me that you are just at the threshold of development. I learn that much has been done lately. There will be not only many more cane estates, but the smaller agricultural features are yet to become prominent. Just what excites you people have for importing fruits and vegetables from the coast is more than I have been able to find out up to date. It is readily seen that in the flush times you are despoiling small things, but in doing it a great mistake is being made. There should be inaugurated a campaign of education along this line.

The new policy of the Government at Washington is to include a liberal form of territorial government for Hawaii. The friends of the Islands have never thought of anything else for them. The talk of a colony has been alarmist talk. The Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii will have greater powers and more latitude than the Legislature of any Territory on the mainland. Then your Courts here will be more extensive in their scope than the Courts of any other Territory. In the Senate the opposition to Annexation and to Hawaii has always been overestimated. I may say here that Hawaii has been exceptionally fortunate and wise in the selection of men for missions to Washington. Messrs. Thurston, Hatch and Castle are men of ability and high character and did good work at Washington.

Little Hawaii, as I have intimated, is a bonanza place and the Islands and the people have my best wishes. There is a future for this country that is dazzling. I almost wish that I was a young man starting in here instead of having ahead of me six years in the United States Senate. That's what I think of Hawaii and Mrs. Clark quite agrees with me.

CLARENCE D. CLARK.

Honolulu, H. I., April 19, 1899.

Capt. Lydig to Leave.

Captain Phillip Lydig of the U. S. Commissary Department, is to leave Honolulu. His successor will arrive by the Mariposa. Some time ago the captain asked to be relieved in order that he might attend to pressing business matters at home, and this request has at last been granted. Capt. Lydig, accompanied by his assistant Maj. Nicholson, will leave in the near future.

LIFE ON MAUI

Activity in Plantation Work and Road Building.

QUITE A TOWN AT NAHIKU

New Wharves—Schooner at Kihel With Freight—Luna Attacked By Chinese.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, April 22.—Hana district seems to be full of activity recently. Contractor McClellan has just completed a new landing for the port of Hana. It is twice the width of the old one and longer. There will now be plenty of room to handle steamer freight. Near the landing is a donkey engine, used in hauling the new Hana plantation scow to and from the vessels, unloading and in loading in the harbor.

Nahiku, now boasting of two stores, a restaurant, a church, a school house, etc., is also full of life.

The firm of Whitehouse & Wilson have many laborers engaged upon government work.

A mile and a half of the road leading mauka from the landing into the homestead lots, is already complete, everything except the top dressing. It will be a fine thoroughfare when fully finished. Its length extending mountainward will be two and a half miles. There are also many laborers employed in making preparations for the new landing. The old one, which consisted of nothing more than a pile of rocks jutting out into the sea and a derrick, will be abandoned and a new one on the opposite side of the little cove will be constructed. Messrs. Whitehouse & Wilson are now cutting deeply into the bank for the purpose of making a road leading around the bay from the old landing to the new, which road also joins the new two and a half mile homestead road now in course of construction.

Approximately this deep cut a Japanese lama about a month ago lost his life by the carving in of the bank. He disregarded the instructions of his superiors and thus met his death.

The Keanae school has been closed recently on account of the prevalence of grip and measles.

The Hama school children have also been afflicted with measles and chicken-pox. The school was closed a few days on account of so much sickness just prior to Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolte have been at Manager Gjerdrum's, Hana, during the week.

Normal Instructor T. H. Gibson is visiting the Hana school. He arrived on the 20th.

Geo. Groves, of Honolulu, is to superintend the building of the last six and a half miles of the new government road from Nahiku. He is in the employment of W. A. McKay.

Contractor McClellan will frame the twenty-two bridges which the Government will construct between Nahiku and Hana in connection with the new road.

Hama took off 2017 tons this season. Hama Plantation has recently sold its old mill to the Kona Sugar Co.

Senator Albert Hoeking has been comparing Kihel with Nahiku during the week.

Rev. Harris, of Honolulu, is visiting Kihel.

During Saturday the 15th, four Manchurian laborers at Waihee attacked Head Luna W. G. Ogg with sticks of cane. He was badly scratched and his clothing was torn. Wednesday, the 19th, they were sentenced to twenty days' imprisonment by Judge McKay, of Wailuku.

During the evening of the 28th, the birthdays of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Scott, of Wailuku, which occur on the 27th and 28th respectively, will be celebrated by a dancing party in the court house.

Today Mr. and Mrs. L. von Tempky accompany their mother to Honolulu. Mrs. von Tempky is going to New Zealand.

During Wednesday, the 19th, the schooner Defender arrived in Kihel, twenty-one days from San Francisco. She brought pipe, railroad ties, etc.

Today the schooner Mary Dodge will sail from Kahului to Hana with a cargo of merchandise. Two other vessels are expected in Hana from Honolulu to take sugar.

The schooner Ida McKay, having discharged her cargo of lumber at Kahului, cleared yesterday, the 21st, for Gray's Harbor.

Weather—Pleasant, with occasional showers.

A HONOLULU BOY.

Harry Murry Writes of Army Life in Manila.

Harry Murry has written a letter from Manila to his brother, Chas. Murry, under date of March 22:

Borry that I did not have time to write per last mail, but will send this on transport Grant. Yes, we have had another chance to shoot our guns; this time a little faster and oftener than last time.

As far as hardships are concerned I can stand them all right. In fact our company leads in number of men fit for duty. The rest of the regiment is pretty well thinned out. The report this morning numbers 750 men out of 940.

We were relieved from our position at the water works by the Coloreds, on account of over work. We

are now holding their position on the firing line where everything has been quiet since Feb. 5th. As you will see by the papers I have sent home our regiment has done its share of the fighting. A number of the skirmishes and scouting expeditions have not been published.

No, there may not be as much danger as if we were fighting civilized people. But these niggers do not fight like a civilized race. They hide in ambush and behind trenches and fire off their guns as fast as possible, while we have to charge forward until we get so close to them that they run. Then we get a chance to see something to shoot at.

It is a good thing that they can't hit anything. But when they start to let go like a Gatling a person does not know when he is going to get "plunked." So far we have run across very few good shots. But they use lots of ammunition. We'll be first-class Indian fighters when we get through with this "scrap."

I still think we will be sent home by April 1st. Some of the boys are making bets that we will be on our way home before then. There are almost enough regulars out here now to hold the islands and I believe as soon as the transports that are on the way to San Francisco come back we will be sent home. We have had no shooting for the past three days. All is quiet along the lines.

TO BE FIVE STORIES

Plans for the New Brewer Block Completed.

Many Other Buildings Contemplated—Lewers & Cooke Warehouse.

There are a number of new business blocks in contemplation which if completed will prove great additions to the city. Some of these may not be built for some time owing to various reasons, but the time is not very far distant when three and four story buildings in the business portion of the city will be the rule rather than the exception.

One of these about which there is no doubt is the new Brewer building on Fort street where the stores of J. J. Egan and T. May are at present. Competitive plans were submitted and that of G. G. Traphagen was accepted. The only thing that they are now waiting for is the recovery of Mr. May so that the final arrangements may be completed.

The new building will be a five-story one. It is to cost about \$75,000 which is \$20,000 more than the Judd Building cost. The lower floor will be occupied by the same firms which are now on the premises. The upper floors will be divided into offices. It is intended that this building shall be a model of fine architecture and good workmanship. No expense will be spared in the carrying out of the proposed plans.

Another new building which is talked of is one to be built on King street opposite the Arlington Hotel. If this is carried out it will be built by Lewers & Cooke. Part of the proposed site belongs to the Brewer estate and the remaining portion belongs to the Austin estate. There has been some difficulty in arranging the leases, but if this is settled satisfactorily to all parties the building will be begun at once.

A three-story building on the Austin property opposite the Gazette office is also in contemplation. If built the lower floor will probably be taken up with one large store. The upper floors will be all in offices.

Hilo Fruit Market.

(Hawaii Herald.)

Some black Hamburg grapes from Olia are in market. Flaming Tokays have been ripening in Hilo for several weeks, but none have reached the market. A few peaches are in market, but they are small and inferior. Bartlett pears are mighty good, but mighty scarce. Oranges are scarce. Cocoanuts not plentiful. Bananas we have with us always. Wild raspberries scarce. Vegetables of nearly all kinds in production. Hawaiian oranges are almost out of season, though there are still a few in market. Papayas and alligator pears plentiful.

HEAVY RUSH OF EMIGRANTS.

LONDON, April 8.—The emigrant season to the United States opened this week with the usual rush. Steamers have steamerage passage booked several weeks ahead, and it is calculated that the Irish exodus will approach that of recent summers. The Teutonic, Canada, Utopia and Campana, sailing within four days, take altogether 2,000 Irish emigrants. The Teutonic's contingent is 800, and even then she will have to leave sixty behind, as there are no berths available for them.

FROM THE FIELD

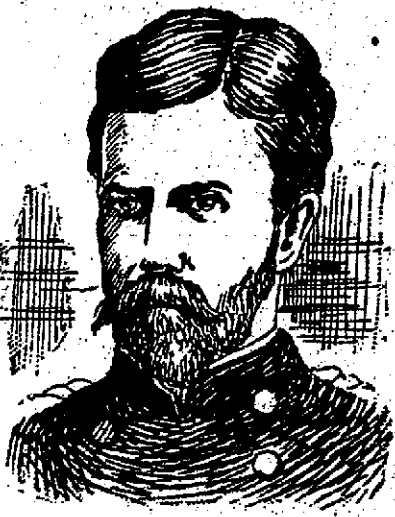
Returning Home from Fighting in Manila.

IS FROM ACTIVE SERVICE

Speaks of Campaign and Condition of the American Army—Meets Friends Here.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Brigadier-General Thomas M. Anderson, late of the American Army in the Philippines, was the most sought after passenger on the America Maru yesterday. With his family, consisting of Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Putnam, Lieut.



BRIG. GEN. ANDERSON, U. S. A.

Anderson, Miss Bessie Anderson, Miss Ingard Anderson and Lieut. Allen, his son-in-law, General Anderson is on his way home fulfilling an order from the War Department which reached him last January in Manila but which remained in abeyance until he could accomplish with his command the first expedition, some of the most important movements of the war in the Philippines.

The assignment of this brigade was the opening up of the Pasig River, dividing the insurgent forces and driving those south into the back country. General Anderson sailed from Manila March 26th, relinquishing his command to General Lawton, who, according to the latest dispatches was harassing the Filipinos around Makolol. According to General Anderson the Filipinos are still under great ignorance regarding the mission of the United States troops in the Philippines. They continue to fear a repetition of the barbarous practices of their Spanish masters, dreading a return to their past. J. Few, of the natives speak Spanish or English, Tagalos being the chief dialect in which few of the foreigners are adepts, making it well nigh impossible to explain the situation to the Filipinos by the American commission.

General Anderson's army cleared the Pasig river, capturing the villages between Manila and Leguna Bay. Makolol was then made the point of attack and the capture had about taken place before General Anderson's departure from Manila.

"There are about 20,000 troops in Luzon," said Gen. Anderson, "of whom about 15,000 are good for active service. There is no resistance on the other islands except Negros. There is no epidemic and considering the tropical climate the United States troops have enjoyed very good health. True there have been many sick at times but our general efficiency has never been impaired."

General Anderson was a major-general of volunteers when he passed through Honolulu last summer. He now returns as a brigadier-general of the regular army. Some of the many friends he made while here with the first expedition called on him yesterday. Col. J. W. Jones, N. G. H., paid his respects early in the morning and in the afternoon the entire family of General Anderson and his two sides, Lieut. Wm. Anderson, Jr., and Lieut. Allen, were taken for a long drive around Punchbowl and down to Waikeiki by Chief Justice Judd. It will be remembered that General Anderson is a vice-president of the Sons of the American Revolution of which Chief Justice Judd is president for the Hawaiian chapter.

The General dined at the Hawaiian Hotel and went aboard the America Maru just before that vessel sailed for San Francisco about 10 o'clock last night.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. Stroud, Pocomoke City, Md. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all Druggists and Dealers.

BIG INVOICE OF HARNESS, BUGGY AND SURREY HARNESS

Direct from the Boston Harness Co.

VERY STYLISH

(Guaranteed Hand Made)

Also, many other kinds of HARNESS, for light and heavy work.

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

WHAT'S YOUR SHOE PRICE?

WHATSOEVER YOU WANT

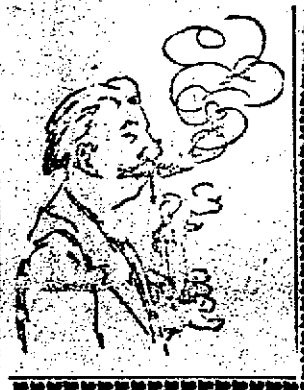
In the way of SHOES, never doubt our ability to fit both purse and foot; it's simply a matter of knowing your size, price and width. It isn't possible to give better shoe service that we give. We can suit everybody; we wouldn't be.

"THE LEADERS"

If we couldn't, and we give as big value in proportion for \$2.50 and \$3.00, as we give for \$5.00. Likely that's the reason we're selling so many Men's and Women's \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes just now.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., L'd.

Sign of the Big Shoe. FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the fool; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful, benevolent and unaffected."—Thackeray.

Hollister & Co.

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Fine Grades SMOKING TOBACCO a specialty.

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Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

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Hawaiian Gazette Office.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

We are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coll.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coll; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coll.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coll, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMOUS BLOOD PURIFIER AND REGENERATOR.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, such as Pimples, Bores, and all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scalds. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Rheumatism. Cleanses the Blood from all Impure Matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pain, it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 50, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PAINT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unscrupulous vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famous Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUGAR FACTORS.

—AGENTS FOR—

The Ewa Plantation Co. The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd. The Kohala Sugar Co. The Waimea Sugar Mill Co. The Kona Agricultural Co. The Opouma Sugar Co. The Pukou Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo. The Standard Oil Co. The Geo. F. Blake Steam Pump. Weston's Centrifugals. The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Boston. The Atlas Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 25, 1899.

THE IMMIGRATION MATTER.

The direction given by the President to our Executive to enforce the municipal laws regulating immigration, until Congress replaces them with other laws, leaves the Executive in an embarrassing position.

If the governor of any State or Territory was instructed to admit or exclude immigrants, he would regulate his policy either from a national or a local standpoint, unless he pursued a policy at all and was governed only by his own selfish views.

In the case of this territory it is clear enough that the decision of the Executive from a national standpoint must be different from a decision made from a local standpoint, and therefore it is a serious question as to what it ought to be.

If the Executive should simply enforce the rule laid down in the platform of the party that supported him since '93, he could easily dispose of the matter. That party declared its "unalterable opposition to Asiatic immigration." But in fact its opposition is a very "alterable" one. The special organs of the party do not now dwell on the subject.

Nor is there any wisdom in the Executive pointing to it as an authoritative way of disposing of the labor question. The platform is now in fact an obsolete affair.

But it would be reasonable, even if not consistent, for the members of the party to come forward, in the present crisis, and tell the men whom they have "supported" for the last six years what they ought to do. Some action, and decided action, must be taken in order to furnish the plantations with labor. Requiring them to come in under the Federal laws is a plan that is consistent with the Federal policy. An Executive, following this policy could not be criticised in Congress. And the plantations will get the laborers they desire.

But the President directs that the local Executive shall enforce the municipal laws, which require an exercise of discretion. That means of course, the adoption of some policy. The Executive, under the pressing need of the plantations can say:

"I will follow the Federal policy in executing municipal laws." Is there any other safe course for him to pursue? It may be inconsistent with his party pledges, but inconsistency is the wisdom of the hour. The men who are, through their organ, now charging him with inconsistency, will be angry if he is not inconsistent with the platform they made for him.

There ought to be a clear and common responsibility between the Executive and the community in the matter. The fact that over fifty thousand Asiatics will have the right within a few months, to move from these islands to the Mainland, may provoke hostility to Hawaii, although there will certainly be no emigration. There may be no effective hostility, but if there is, responsibility for it should be boldly and unreservedly assumed by the community.

WOMEN AS SPECULATORS.

The women gamblers are increasing in numbers at the great financial centers. They are indignant if called gamblers, for they can give the best reasons for making claim to the title of investors. They visit the brokers' offices, sit by the hour and listen to the "tickers" which bring over quotations from the stock-exchanges; worry the operators for "tips," and put up margins on stocks.

The absolute control which women now have over their property allows them to speculate without restraint. One of the common stories around Wall street was that Mrs. Morse, the wife of a large operator, and with large means of her own, sold a certain stock "short" in large amounts, without informing her husband of it. The market went against her and when she had lost all the money she had invested, and finally told her husband of her venture, he handed her a cheque for the amount of her loss, saying "See my dear, I 'cornered' your stock and got your money."

But women do not, as a rule, take their losses philosophically. They charge unfortunate ventures to their friends and brokers, and are usually so indiscriminate in these charges that they are not welcome as a rule in the offices of brokers who desire peace of mind.

For some years in the offices of several very prominent stock brokers connected with the New York Stock Exchange was a small thin woman, who

dressed with the simplicity of a farmer's wife. She was known as the "telegrapher," and took the orders of the out of town customers. She was the daughter of one of the early missionaries to these islands, and was born on one of them. Her knowledge of the prices of stocks, of the details of the organization of railway companies, of the plans of operators was singularly accurate. Prominent men living in distant places became acquainted with her "over the wires" and several of them, after making an acquaintance with her urged her to speculate for them. Thurlow Tweed, the Republican leader of New York State, was one of those who had faith in her use of "points." Whenever any of these men who operated through her made money, they rewarded her liberally. At times she made large sums of money. She did not appear to care for it. She loved to "gamble" she said. One of the brokers in whose employment she was urged her to put something aside for a rainy day, and he called her attention to the maxim of Wall street that ninety out of a hundred dealers in stocks want to the wall. She refused to take advice. She believed, as most operators believe, that her success was assured, and she confused what was due to good judgment with that which was due to good luck. She credited any success to her own judgment.

When the decline in prices came, her friends lost, because she, like all other women, was an optimist in speculation. Thereafter, she might be seen for many months, sitting in and out of the money brokers' offices, giving imaginary points to the operators, and if they were used, getting some pittance out of the winnings. And she continued to talk "millions" with ease and intelligence until she, like the rest, disappeared from the street.

The lot of women who deal in stocks and are really gamblers in stocks, is most unfortunate in the event of loss. They cannot recuperate as men do. The money they lose in "operating" has not been earned, but inherited, and the value of it is unknown to them. As it cost them nothing to inherit it, they believe that it really costs nothing to get it or recover it, when lost. When they realize the fact that money lost in operating is permanently lost, mental disturbance often follows. They will endure great privations in living, and indulge in dreams of great successes on the exchanges, but they are the bete noir of the brokers' offices. In all respects, they resemble the broken down gamblers who hover about the faro banks, hoping that some kind person will give them a chance to play.

DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The special examining board of surgeons of the army has recently passed upon the cases of 800 members of the 8th Illinois regiment, who claimed to have sustained disabling injuries in the Cuban campaign. The report of the surgeons is that out of the 800 enlisted men, only 75 suffered from disability, and less than 5 per cent of the remainder were disabled in any degree. These examinations were made in order to preserve in the medical records of the army some evidence of the physical condition of the men, at the expiration of the term of service and to prevent frauds in the future when applications for pensions should be made.

Those who claimed to be disabled generally declared that they had "excessive pain in the head and back." But the surgeons could not locate the disease if there was any.

It is not creditable that nearly an entire regiment should prepare to place itself on the pension list. There is not much of the fire of patriotism in such applications. These men were no doubt brave, and loyal, but it is proof of the demoralization of the pension system, that they should be willing to burden the country with the expense of supporting them for the next fifty years, because they responded to a patriotic call. These applications show willingness to put love of country on a commercial basis. The nation will not tolerate any suffering that it can prevent arising directly out of disabilities caused by the war, but it cannot undertake to tax the people for disabilities that result from other causes.

It is estimated that the vice of intemperance among the surviving soldiers of the Civil War, has cast upon the nation an annual burden of \$50,000,000. The figures cannot be accurate, but are near enough to the truth to show what a frightful load the nation carries.

No persons in the country deplore this outcome of the nation's generosity more than the pensioners who are honestly receiving pensions.

INCINERATION.

Those who dislike the incineration of the dead should keep in mind the fact that the conditions in this place are peculiar in this respect that artesian wells now supply a part of our drinking water, and in the near future will supply the whole of it. In no other city do similar conditions exist. Drinking water elsewhere is usually brought from distant points, and with care can be kept free from pollution.

The testimony of those who are capable of making trustworthy judgments on the subject is that the burial of the dead in places where the drinking water is obtained below the surface in the neighborhood is liable to pollute the drinking supply. This testimony should be sufficient to create a strong public opinion in favor of incineration. The question becomes one of public health, and sentiment should give way to it.

Those who are prominent in the community should take the lead in changing the practice of disposing of the dead. Although they may have strong feelings in favor of the present method, they are under a moral obligation to do that which is the best for the people.

It is due to the backwardness, the indifference of good and prominent men, that so many avoidable evils exist. Neither the pulpit nor the press can move a community when men and women who should be controlled by reason, refuse to hear, and live according to the fixed habits of their inherited thoughts.

Such people, moved more by sentiment than by thoughtful consideration of the lives and the health of people, take upon themselves a weighty responsibility. Of the dead bodies of those who lost their lives because of the lack of good sanitary conditions were paraded through the streets and before the people every year, the spectacle would set the average good citizen to thinking.

Preparation must be made at once for the disposition of the dead in a rapidly growing place. The people of standing in the community should take the lead in making cremation popular, if they believe in the present teachings of science. They are in error if they believe that it is a question of sentiment. It is one of necessity so long as the drinking water is taken from artesian wells, and the water is liable to be contaminated by the present forms of burial.

NEGRO POLITENESS.

Our contemporary, the Star, copies an article from the Record (Phil.) written by W. E. Curtis, in which he charges the students of the Hampton, Va., school with lack of politeness in refusing to give up their seats in the trolley cars, that connect Hampton and Fortress Monroe, to white ladies when there are no available seats. The statement made is only partially true. Mr. Curtis does not state in that connection that no white man either in the North or the South ever yields a seat to a colored woman however old or feeble she may be; that the white men still force the negroes to use separate cars in many states; that they refuse them admittance to many churches, hotels and theatres, however respectable they appear.

But the article quoted by our contemporary alleges as a reason for this lack of politeness some facts stated by a lady who said: "She said the pupils at Hampton were taught that they were as good as anybody, and that they were entitled to the rights and privileges of citizens of the United States regardless of their color, and it would be a confession of their inferiority if they surrendered their seats. While this was proper doctrine, the teachers at Hampton had neglected to instruct them that politeness was one of the cardinal virtues, and that certain courtesies were always expected from gentlemen to the weaker sex."

Those who know the founder of that school either personally or by reputation know that he earnestly tried to emote from the minds of the students also pride of citizenship; that he inured before them the fact that they were facing a race superior to themselves in education, in activity, in civilization; that aggressiveness in political and social affairs would only produce friction, and retard the advance of the Negro race. Above all things he impressed the idea upon their minds that thrift, honesty, and good citizenship was the key that unlocked all political and social doors, whether it was in the hand of the negro or in other hands.

For holding these views the Negro press time and again bitterly denounced the founder of the school, because he refused to instruct the students to become politically and socially aggressive. He taught the students that politeness was something more than a social accomplishment, that it was a moral principle of the highest importance.

His great pupil, Booker T. Washington, has steadfastly enforced this teaching in the noted Tuskegee School in

Alabama, and has done more than any man living in urging the negro to avoid any display of aggressiveness in the enforcement of rights.

The statements contained in the article quoted are a gross misrepresentation of the persistent teaching of thirty years in the Hampton School.

The republication of them by our contemporary betrays a willingness to disfigure the character of the founder of the School, in the place of his birth. This is, however, of little consequence, as the intelligent men and the press of the Southern states especially commend and admire the instruction he gave to the young Negroes. This would not be done, if the statements contained in the article are true.

Among the many thousands of comments made on the School by the American press, criticisms of the kind made by Mr. Curtis can rarely be found. The Star picks up out of the street this broken stick and throws it at the institution which is the pioneer of industrial education in the Southern states.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The "Romanizing" influence, as it is called, of the Church of England, is rapidly confronting it with the choice of one of two alternatives. It must enforce the laws which have made it a state church, or disestablishment will follow.

As the attitude of the Ritualists is the work of their consciences, it is probable that disestablishment will in the end take place. There might be a yielding or concession on minor points, but conscience will never permit any compromise over a form of worship. The Ritualist clergy persist in the reservation of the sacrament, and in the ceremonial use of incense, although the bishops forbid these practices. The bishops hesitate to take extreme measures, because a powerful body of the laity, urged by their consciences, sincerely believe that smiling their way towards the Kingdom of Heaven is the only safe or prudent way. Incense takes as important part in promoting a healthy religious belief in the mind of the Ritualist as the actual swallowing of Jonah by the whale is a necessity in the creed of the old Scotch woman.

The solution of the bitter controversy is in separating church from state. The reasons for that union no longer exist. They ceased to exist many years ago, but the conservatism of the Englishmen has preserved it, as many other really obsolete forms are preserved.

The strength of the Ritual movement, in a country which has opposed Popery with steadfast energy, seems to justify the prediction of one English writer that men are drifting to Romanism on the one hand and Unitarianism on the other. This may not be a correct prediction, but it is certain that many educated English people, as well as many educated and prosperous Americans are, for some reason, drifting towards Romanism. The fact that the English bishops, after the long supremacy of the Established Church, permit the movement with flying colors and their congregations, towards the Church on the Seven Hills, indicates that there is a reason for it.

THE KILTS.

Our respectable Scotch residents may now expect, since annexation has taken place, that the American apostles of the anti-nude will take notice of them.

At a concert recently given by the Clan Mac Donald in the hall of the Y. M. C. A. in the city of Paterson, New Jersey, a number of the performers wore kilts. Upon application for a second use of the hall, Rev. Frank B. Hoagland, the general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. refused to grant it on the ground that the dress of the clansmen was not appropriate. This was said during the interview:

"Man alive!" cried Justice Maybury. "What was wrong with the Highland fling?"

"Perhaps I should have been more accurate," replied the General Secretary. "It was not the dances that were objectionable, but the costumes in which the men appeared."

"Do you mean the kilts?" asked the head of the committee, while an angry murmur arose from the other committeemen.

"I refer to the kilts," replied Mr. Hoagland firmly. "I am informed that kilts are indecent."

Then the committee individually and collectively exploded and filled the air with bits of Scottish history. When the storm subsided Mr. Hoagland was still there, wearing his look of sad determination.

"Indecent," he repeated. "From what I have heard, I think I may say that a man clad in that costume exposes his limbs."

"Ye may say more than that," cried an excited Scot. "Ye may say he shows his legs. Ah! why not?"

"Bare knees," observed Mr. Hoagland. "A thing that would not be permitted in the ballet."

"That may be," said Justice Maybury.

Well Made
and
Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite; it absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaint, kidney troubles, strengthens and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, chills, phlog fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills and Sick Headaches, etc.

"I'm not a connoisseur of the ballet myself."

"I speak from information," hastily interposed the General Secretary.

"But the ballet is made up of women, and these are men."

"All the worse," insisted the General Secretary.

"Why, kilts are worn at Queen Victoria's court," cried Justice Maybury. "I suppose you'll allow that the Queen is respectable."

Mr. Hoagland said that he had no doubt Queen Victoria was a perfect lady, but he thought that at her age she should have better judgment than to allow such a degrading spectacle in her presence.

"Degrading spectacle" raised another verbal riot. Every Scot on the committee broke loose.

"The Rev. Mr. Chalmers were 'em, and he was as good as any Y. M. C. A.," John Knox preached in them."

"Wallace fought in them."

"Robbie Burns wrote his immortal poems in 'em."

"It's the black oppression back again to forbid the wearing of the kilt."

It appears that several years before the grand jury of Paterson failed by only one vote to indict the Highlanders for wearing kilts in public.

Our Scotch fellow citizens may be in some danger. Whether it is the fear of our own trusty apostle of the anti-nude, or the fear of mosquitoes that prevents the use of the kilts in the tropics is a debatable matter. But the crusade against kilts has begun in the States. And it may reach Hawaii. The Advertiser, in the words of "Lochiel's warning," urges the Scotchmen to beware of the day when the Lowlands of the anti-nude will meet them in battle array. Even those members of this estimable body of residents who have been designated by Providence to provide for the sanitary arrangements of our dwellings will find no excuse for wearing the national costume on the ground that they have substituted "water pipes" for "bagpipes."

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Even at this early day, eight months before Congress will debate it, the question of the annexation of Cuba is seriously discussed in Washington, and it may become the important issue next winter. Hawaii may rock and pitch in the swash of the debate.

While the Republicans do not abandon their position in favor of the independence of Cuba, and will not tolerate any project for forcible annexation, they see more clearly every day that the drift of events is towards annexation.

The incapacity of the Cubans to maintain self government is better understood by the American people. The hopeless antagonism between the white and the black Cubans; the hatred of the Spanish by the Cubans, and the contempt of the Spanish for the blacks; the general ignorance of the people, the childish conduct of the Cuban Assembly, all of these events and conditions have not until lately been realized by the press and the people.

During the winter months there has been a large tourist travel in Cuba, and many leading men have closely studied the situation. James Hamilton Lewis, a Democratic member of the House, who denounced President McKinley's policy, returns from Cuba and declares positively that the majority of Cubans will soon demand annexation. His own opinion expressed in Congress in favor of Cuban independence he reverses, for he sees that only the American bayonet stands between the Cubans and anarchy. He and others believed that the Cubans as a people do not display even the rudiments of self-government. In vain our people were told by the students of history, and by the political philosophers that self-government was only possible in a community that possessed a certain percentage of intelligence, and that the Cubans fell far below the minimum percentage. They even told that men are governed by their habits and interests, and not by their reason, and that the habit of the average Cuban had not even the color of self-

government in it. But it was not until the Cubans displayed before us the fact of their incapacity to take care of themselves that these opinions of the students were accepted. And every day's experience until Congress meets, will make this incapacity more conspicuous.

The seeds of the perennial Revolutionary plant of South America are indigenous in Cuba, and under the showers of a quasi-independence are springing into life.

As a permanent military occupation of the island gives the only assurance for the reign of law, the prospect of an independent Cuban nation fades. This is the evolution of events.

The Cuban property owners of all classes, the native sugar planters, and the powerful American interest in the sugar industry will urge annexation, and will secure the Cuban vote in favor of it. If nothing else will secure it, the "masheen" and the cash will carry the scheme.

After a favorable vote the public opinion of the world will not ensure the United States if they promptly annex on such terms as they may.

The Americans in Cuba are increasing rapidly, and they will become a powerful body in the annexation scheme, because they now realize that unless the United States own the island, the outlook for law and order is hopeless, so far as the Cubans are concerned in promoting it.

Congress will be confronted, next December with two schemes, one of which concerns Cuba, an island that lies so near to the Atlantic States that its political and commercial conditions will be a matter of deep concern to these States, and the other of which concerns the Philippines which lie far distant and will only attract a few American settlers to abandon their homes where the rules and practices of Anglo-Saxon civilization prevail and start new homes thousands of leagues away where they must come in contact with some of the strongest of the Asiatics.

Aside from the interest that we take as American citizens in the final policy of the nation towards these tropical lands, we are interested commercially in the policy of Congress towards those lands which are sugar producers, and may be our rivals.

A BUSINESS MAN.

Hails From St. Louis and Likes Hawaii.

J. E. Smith, a merchant of St. Louis, with his wife and daughter, left for his home by the S. S. America. The family had spent some time in Hawaii and all enjoyed the visit thoroughly. Mr. Smith is a man of distinction in the commercial world of the Mainland. He is the first vice-president of the Simmons Hardware Company of St. Louis. This is the largest concern of its kind in the world and Mr. Smith is one of the most active men in the direction of the enormous business. The company has between seventy and eighty drummers on the road all the time and manufactures extensively.

The merchant from St. Louis said that from a business point of view he was amazed with what he saw in the islands. He simply had no idea of what there was here in the way of industry and development and possibilities. Mr. Smith said that his house would give attention to Hawaii immediately and that he himself intended to make some investments here. Mr. Smith was shown about town at times by W. W. Hall and E. O. White.

FOR SALE

400x225, containing 90,000 square feet.

A GENTLEMAN'S HOME, in one of the most desirable residence sections of this city, high ground, good drainage, fine trees (both ornamental and fruit) beautiful shrubbery, with house in perfect condition, consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, five bed rooms, kitchen, bath and best sanitary plumbing, large closets to all bed rooms, wide verandas.

Also Cottage in grounds of two rooms, bath and toilet, mosquito proof.

This property must be seen to be appreciated.

For further particulars apply

Gear, Lansing & Co.

JUDD BUILDING

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S
New York Line.

The bark Foching Sney will leave New York on April 25th, for Honolulu. The bark Island will leave New York on or about May 15, 1899, for Honolulu.

Advances made on shipments on B. & N. terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby Street, Boston or

C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

THE BIG ISLAND

Progress of the Olaa and Puna Plantations.

ENTERPRISES WELL UNDER WAY

Acquiring Land.—Testing Cane and Soil.—Active Work on the New Railway.

OLAA PLANTATION.

Alfred Carter left for Honolulu by last night's Kinai, after about two weeks spent in Olaa and Puna. Mr. Carter will return by the Wednesday boat, at which time he will probably bring with him the Hilo share of the Olaa plantation stock, amounting to about \$350,000, which has already been oversubscribed.

Up to the present time there are no new developments of importance with reference to the proposed plantation, with one exception, which is, indeed, of great importance and significance. This is the result attained in the analysis of Lahaina cane, grown at the Zimmerman place near Mountain View, at a height of fully 1,500 feet. This cane was analysed by Mr. Hartman, the chemist at Papailou, and gives results which are quite unexpected, the quantity and quality of saccharine matter being exceptional and superior to that exhibited by the same variety of cane on the low land plantations of this district. The age of the cane was eighteen months. This result is a complete surprise to the promoters, as it will doubtless be to sugar men in general, it being the original supposition that highland varieties would necessarily be cultivated on all the lands above 1,200 feet. If such results can be attained with Lahaina cane at 1,500 feet, one can but wonder what will be the product of highland canes at 2,500 and 3,000 feet.

"The variation in temperature between the low and high elevations," says Mr. Carter, "is slight compared with that of the Kau side, and the lower temperatures of the uplands are more than compensated by the superior richness of the soil." This being the case, we may expect that the Olaa plantation throughout its whole area will give crop results unparalleled in the history of sugar cultivation in Hawaii.

PUNA PLANTATION.

H. R. Ryerhoff returned on Wednesday from a visit of several days to the Puna district with Mr. A. F. Carter arranging further details with reference to the proposed sugar plantation. Advice received from Mr. Campbell of Honolulu indicates that the proposition will undoubtedly be floated. About twenty miles of railway will be required for the carrying business of the plantation, but as the country is well adapted for railway building, this will not entail so large an expense as would ordinarily be the case. The water supply of the plantation will be from the "Green Lake," near the Lyman homestead.

MORE CANE LAND.

The Tribune has every reason to believe that the negotiations for the Wakefield tract on Kaaui, covering an area of nearly 2,000 acres have come to a successful issue. The price paid for this tract, as well as for the section covered by the Loebenstein option, the two of which were pooled into one proposition, is in the six figures. The people who will take over these lands are the same as those now promoting Olaa. The course to be adopted is, however, not yet settled; some are in favor of consolidating the whole area, lowland and upland, into one gigantic plantation, with a single mill; others believe a division into two corporations of more moderate size to be more advantageous both for capitalization and development.

HILO RAILWAY.

Charles H. Kluegel, chief engineer of the Oahu Railway & Land Co., arrived by the last Kinai to take charge of the survey and construction of the railways on Hawaii. Mr. Kluegel has been ten years in Hawaii, where he arrived to survey the line for the Oahu railway, and has since been employed as engineer in most of the road and plantation projects promoted by Mr. Dillingham and his associates. Mr. Kluegel has not previously been to this island and will require some time to make himself familiar with topographical conditions.

The road through the Olaa district will probably be constructed first, and work will commence in the near future. The line through North Hilo and Hamakua will follow more or less closely the Government road, though it will have its own roadbed and will be run so as to touch the various mills along the coast. Mr. Kluegel will make his headquarters here and will be most of the time in this vicinity until the roads are completed.

Engineer Chas. H. Kluegel went to Puna yesterday in company with H. R. Ryerhoff to go over the route of the proposed railway for the Puna plantation.

NEW LAND FOR SETTLERS.

E. D. Baldwin and W. A. Hardy have spent a portion of the week in the new Olaa section appraising the lands soon to be put on the market by the Government. The conclusions at which they have arrived are not given out by publication, as they must be first submitted to the land commission-

ers and are subject to alterations by them.

The lands are found by the appraisers to be very fertile, richer in fact, it is believed than those of the older district, though the lower portion is quite rocky. Mr. Baldwin says that the work of road construction is progressing rapidly, and that another three miles will soon be given out for contract. It is suggested that the money appropriated for cross roads, a portion of it at any rate, should be applied to the new main road, as the general absorption of the old lands by the sugar planting interests renders a number of these cross roads unnecessary.

(All of the above, showing the progress of important material development on the island of Hawaii, is from the Hilo Tribune of Saturday last, the 22nd inst.)

To the above it may be added, that the Olaa Company is already taking up coffee trees and planting cane. A considerable force of men is engaged.

Ship Open to Inspection.

The ship *Erling M. Phelps* docks at Sorenson's wharf today to discharge ballast. This fine specimen of American ship building, the first steel ship built of American material, will be open for inspection by the public this week.

ALL BETS OFF.

This is the Chief Feature of a Match Horse Race.

The horse race Saturday between Violin and Directress resulted in all bets being declared off. The stands were crowded and one might have thought that it was a gala day instead of being a single race.

The horses started at 3 o'clock sharp. Jack Gibson was behind Directress, while Jim Quinn held the ribbons over Violin. The first heat went to Directress by a good margin in 2:24. When the second heat started the spectators saw Quinn pull up and start to turn around. But when he saw Directress still going he started after her although a quarter of a mile behind. Of course Directress trotted over the line an easy winner.

It afterwards developed that when the second heat was started Jim Quinn heard the bell but not the word. Thinking it was meant for the recall he stopped and turned around. As Directress kept up the going there was soon a wide distance between them. For this reason all bets were declared off.

BERT AND BRIDE.

The Town Interest—Trying for a Corner.

The marriage of R. C. A. Peterson and Miss White was the choice morsel of Saturday and will be a subject of gossip and others for some time. The boys around town and many young ladies of the city were heartily "with" Bert. They said that as usual he had been successful against opposition and predicted confidently that the match would prove to be a good one.

Mama White and the old lover had not had their say up to the time the steamer left Honolulu Saturday morning. There must have been quite a scene.

Mr. Peterson did not want the story to get aboard the ship and to head it off tried to buy up the sale edition of Saturday morning's Advertiser. Bert was a Klondike for the newsboys for a couple of hours.

It is expected that the young broker will return with his handsome bride.

BRITISH APPROVAL.

London Journals on the Proclamation to the Filipinos.

LONDON, April 7.—The Spectator, expressing its sincere satisfaction at the tone of the proclamation issued by the Schurman Commission to the Filipinos, congratulates the American State Department on "its fortune in having at its head such a man as Mr. Hay, a really great public servant, and one who knows what statesmanship means."

Proceeding to discuss the proclamation, it says: "The whole proclamation shows that the proposed government will be on the lines Great Britain has adopted in India and Egypt for the good of the inhabitants and the true interests of the islands, not merely an exploitation of the colonies to further the selfish interests of the United States."

The Spectator urges America to appoint a moderate number of whites to administer the islands, but to give them all the important posts, with large salaries, adopting Baron Cromer's principle in Egypt, so as to have "American heads and Filipino hands."

MARINES FOR MANILA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—Fifty marines will leave the League Island Navy Yard tomorrow en route to Manila. They will be joined by 200 more in New York and proceed to San Francisco. From there they will sail for the Philippines to join the garrison now forming in Cavite. This is the first installment of 1,000 men to be sent.

AN ISLAND MAN

D. K. Brown Writes of the Fighting at Iloilo.

HOW THE BATTLE OPENED

A Small Force Charges on a Large One—A Description of the Outpost Duty.

Harry Swinton is in receipt of the following from his nephew, D. K. Brown, a Hawaiian boy now with the United States forces in Manila. Brown was a member of Co. A, N. G. H., here and an employee of the postoffice.

JARO, March 12, 1899.

Dear Uncle Harry—

Having written already about our rip on the Arizona from Honolulu to Cavite, I will now endeavor to give you a description of the fight at Iloilo, in which I had the privilege of taking part.

On February 11th at 8:15 a. m. the U. S. S. Boston commenced the ball by throwing an 8-inch shell at the insurgents' fort across the bay. It was a sight never to be forgotten. The first shell landed squarely in the center of the fort, blowing it to atoms; half an hour after the first shell fell the whole town of Iloilo was in flames.

The insurgents in the mean time had retreated to their stronghold outside the city. There they were strongly entrenched in their trenches (being three miles in length). It is estimated they had 25,000 armed men there who have been fighting the Spaniards for over three years and for that reason are not unfamiliar with warfare.

After the Boston had started the ball we were ordered to land with our 2,500 infantry and try if possible to haze them out of their strong trenches, which we did with a whoop and yell. They must have thought the world was coming to an end, to see only 2,500 men advancing onto their stronghold, yelling and whooping as only Americans can.

Remember they had between 25,000 and 30,000 men in their trenches, and then to see our brave men (only 2,500) marching upon them in skirmish line was something they could not understand. After pouring volley after volley into the trenches, they concluded the next best thing was to run for the hills, which they did in double quick time I can assure you, leaving their dead behind them.

To judge by the way they were piled upon one another in the trenches I would say there must be somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,000 or 4,000 dead. On our side two were killed and eight wounded. It was a wonder we were not annihilated for when you consider as we were marching towards them we were in the open, not a shelter of any kind, while they were well sheltered in their trenches. The only thing we could see (once in a while) was their heads as they stood up to fire.

We could hear the balls by the thousands whistling over our heads and sometimes very unpleasantly near our ears. One of the wounded men was just ahead of me; he was struck with a bullet in the arm, and dropped. In the excitement of course we could not stop and while marching on we could hear him saying, "never mind me, go ahead," showing conclusively what stuff the boys in blue are made of. After we were masters of the situation, the same fellow was picked up, taken to the hospital and his arm amputated.

Since then we have taken the town of Jaro, of about 20,000 inhabitants. We are now doing outpost duty, the most dangerous duty a soldier is called upon to perform. Every night when it is so dark that you cannot see your hand before your face the Filipinos make an attack on us. We return the compliment and after some hard fighting we come out victorious every time. Outpost duty means, a sentinel or guard is put out so that he can observe what the enemy is doing; his orders are to stick to his post under all circumstances. Our outposts are 50 yards apart and extend about five miles. There is always one battalion on guard and one in reserve. We have about fifty miles of ground to take care of and only 2,500 men to do it with. We are waiting patiently for reinforcement and hope they will soon come, as things are getting hot around here.

You hear people here say the rebellion will soon end, but it seems to me, it has just commenced. These Filipinos are a determined race. We will have to kill every Man Jack of them before they will give up. I may be wrong, but what little I have seen of them, I am under the impression it will be a year or more before the end will be in sight.

Well, Uncle, I must say, this being in an engagement is no fun, more es-

pecially when one expects every minute to be numbered with the slain.

I have heard men who had never been to war before say they never had any fear at the start of an engagement. Well, I will say right here they lie, and they know it, for any one who first enters an engagement has more or less fear, and don't forget it. It is only when they are fairly into it the feeling of fear wears off. When you hear the rattle of muskets, the whistling of bullets past your ears, and you begin to sniff the smell of powder, that fear vanishes. In fact you have not the time to think of fear. The only thing you are thinking about then, is to see how many of the enemy you can knock over. It is then you know no fear for the excitement drives all that away.

Well, so far I have come out without a scratch. God only knows whether I will have such luck to the end.

I remain, your nephew,

D. K. BROWN.

After They'd Said Good-bye.

(A poem by a Longfellow and a Shortfellow to a Mediumfellow.)

Under a spreading royal palm
Two sorry girls did lie;
The day was summer and warm and calm,
After they'd said good-bye.

One was dark, the other fair—
'Twas she who most did sigh—
With teary eyes and rumpled hair,
After they'd said good-bye.

There they lay in the tropic sun;
A zephyr passed them by;
They didn't think it any fun—
After they'd said good-bye.

There they lay from morn till noon,
Nor did a thing but cry,
They thought farewell had come too soon,
After they'd said good-bye.

And resting there beside the spring
A wishing "he" were nigh,
They heard the lunch bell faintly ring
And thereupon did fly.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

In 1888 my wife went East and was attacked with rheumatism. She received no relief until she tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Since that time we have never been without it. We find it gives instant relief in cases of burns and scalds and is never failing for all rheumatic and neuralgic pains. —D. C. Brant, Santa Ynez, Cal. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I., and all Druggists and Dealers.



Just Received By the
Pacific Hardware Co. LIMITED.

Also, Full Lines of
Leather, Horse and Mule Collars, Castile Soap, Rubber Hose, Rat Traps.

A Car-load of
Garland Stoves,
FROM THE MICHIGAN STOVE CO.

—A FEW MORE—
Secretary Disc Plows.

Pacific Hardware Co. LIMITED.
Fort and Merchant Streets,
King and Bethel Streets.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he vowed to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1894.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which soothes PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

DR. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1/4, 1/2, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, and 32, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer:
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

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Whether you want to buy now or not you are cordially invited to inspect our stock of

Hawaiian Scenes and Subjects

In the matter of Colored Photos we yield the palm to none. A collection of a dozen or more of these neatly mounted and done up in a native made Lauhala folder, could not be excelled as a gift. Should we chance not to have some desirable view we would engage to make it and be thankful for the suggestion.

See our display of Island Views in our Show Case at the Post Office.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure all kinds of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, neuralgia, etc. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes of 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500, 1,000, and 2,000. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

TIMELY TOPICS

April 12th, 1899.

The cool weather we are having now won't last long, all probabilities are that after this cold snap is over we may have hotter weather than ever we had before. If this is the case, we would advise you to secure some means of keeping your butter and vegetables fresh, and at the same time making your ice bill a small item of expense. If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

Alaska Refrigerators.

We can honestly say it is the best constructed refrigerator ever put on the market. It will keep provisions longer and use less ice than any other made.

The inner frame is made from perfectly odorless wood, and is lined with zinc, polished as bright as a mirror, presenting a very clean and attractive appearance.

They are also supplied with Patent Syphon and solid metal shelves. Our space will not permit us to say anything more in regard to this article, so we would like you to call and inspect them yourself. We have them in all sizes and are from \$15 to \$500.

If you get more ice than your refrigerator will hold we would advise you to get one of our

Ice Chests.

We also have them in all sizes, from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

We have just received some very pretty

Water Coolers.

These coolers have wrought iron lining, with pure agate enamel, preserving the water and freeing it from metallic oxide, which is impossible to avoid with ordinary lining. Sizes are 2, 3 and 6 gallons, and range in prices according.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Limited.
307 FORT ST.

Drink PURE WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drank the water speak in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in cans lots at \$4.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 100 quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLE AGENTS.

GROUP OF THREE

A Good Digest of an Official
Paper on Samoa.

THE POINTS OF IMPORTANCE

Location and Size - Commerce -
Products and Population -
Government.

(New York Maritime Register.)

The people, productions and commercial and strategic importance of the Samoan Islands are discussed in the current number of the Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance, just issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics. The islands are located about 2,000 miles south and 300 miles west of the Hawaiian Islands and 14 degrees south of the equator. They lie in an almost direct line between San Francisco and Australia and slightly south of the direct steamship line connecting the Philippines with the proposed Panama or Nicaraguan interoceanic canals. Their special importance, therefore, lies more in their position as coaling and repair stations on these great highways of commerce rather than in their direct commercial value, their population being small and their imports and exports of comparatively little importance.

The group consists of 10 inhabited and 2 uninhabited islands, with an area of 1,700 square miles and an aggregate population, according to the latest estimates, of 38,000 people, of which something over 200 are British subjects, 125 Germans, 25 Americans, 75 French, and 25 of other nationalities while the remainder are natives, of the Polynesian race. The bulk of the population is located in the three islands of Upolu, Savaii, and Tutuila; the number in Upolu being 18,000, in Savaii 12,500, and in Tutuila 3,700. The islands are of volcanic origin, but fertile, producing coconuts, cotton, sugar and coffee; the most important however, being coconuts, from which the "copra" of commerce is obtained by drying the kernel of the coconut, the "copra," which is exported to Europe and the United States, being used in the manufacture of coconut oil. The exportation of copra from the islands in 1896 amounted to 12,565,909 pounds, valued at \$231,372. A considerable proportion of this was exported to the United States; a larger proportion, however, to Germany, whose citizens control its commerce through a trading company which has long been established there. The coconut and copra production, however, varies greatly from year to year, owing to the fact that many of the coconut trees have been destroyed in the recent wars between native factions, a single individual being able, by cutting out the crown of the tree, to permanently destroy in two minutes time the fruit-bearing qualities of trees which require several years for their growth.

The government of the Samoan Islands had been from time immemorial under the two royal houses of Malletoa and Tupua, except on the island of Tutuila, which was governed by native chiefs. In 1873, at the suggestion of foreign residents, a house of nobles and a house of representatives were established, with Malletoa Laupapa, and the chief of the royal house of Tupua as joint kings. Subsequently Malletoa became sole king. In 1887 he was deposed by the German Government upon the claim of unjust treatment of German subjects, who formed the bulk of the foreign population on the island, and was deported first to German New Guinea and then to the Cameroons, in Africa, and finally in 1888 to Hamburg, Tamsesse, a native chief, being meantime proclaimed by the Germans as king, though against the protest of the British and American consuls at Samoa. Malletoa, a near relative of Malletoa, made war upon Tamsesse and succeeded to the kingship.

In 1889 a conference between the representatives of the American, British and German Governments was held at Berlin, at which a treaty was signed by the three powers guaranteeing the neutrality of the islands, in which the citizens of the three signatory powers would have equal rights of residence, trade, and personal protection. They agreed to recognize the independence of the Samoan Government and the free rights of the natives to elect their chief or king and choose a form of government according to their own laws and customs. A supreme court was established, consisting of judge, who is styled the chief justice of Samoa, and who is at present W. L. Chambers, an American, formerly a resident of the State of Alabama. To his court are referred: First, all civil suits concerning real

property situated in Samoa; second, all civil suits between natives and foreigners or between foreigners of different nationalities; third, all crimes committed by natives against foreigners or committed by such foreigners as are not subject to any consular jurisdiction. The future alienation of lands was prohibited, with certain specified exemptions. The capital was located at Apia, the chief town of the group of islands, and a local administration provided for the municipal district of Apia. A commission was appointed to investigate titles to lands alleged to have been purchased from the natives, and this in 1894 completed its labors, confirming about 75,000 acres of lands to Germans, 36,000 to British, and 21,000 to Americans, though much of this land has since changed hands. Malletoa, who had been deposed, was restored as King in November, 1889, and continued as such until his death, which occurred August 22, 1898 when the contents of the three powers, with the chief justice as resident, took charge of the administration pending the election of a successor. It is out of the election and recognition of this successor to King Malletoa, deceased, that the recent disagreements between the representatives of the three governments maintaining the joint protectorate over the islands have occurred.

Especially interesting to these islands from the standpoint of the United States by reason of the fact that the harbor of Pago Pago, in the island of Tutuila, the southernmost of the group, was ceded to the United States for a naval and coaling station first in 1872, and afterwards confirmed by a treaty signed at Washington January 17, 1878, and ratifications exchanged on February 13 of the same year, by which the United States was given the right to establish at that harbor a station for coaling, naval supplies, freedom of trade, commercial treatment as a favored nation, and extra territorial consular jurisdiction. This harbor was occupied by the United States in 1898, presumably with the purpose of utilizing its advantages as a coaling and supply station. Tutuila, the island upon whose coast the harbor is located, has a population of 3,700 and an area of 54 square miles, while Upolu has an area of 340 square miles and Savaii 659 square miles.

The imports during the fiscal year 1895 amounted to \$418,840, of which \$80,624 came from the United States, \$64,504 from Germany, \$1,548 from Great Britain, \$153,708 from New South Wales, and \$110,605 from New Zealand. In 1896 the imports were \$304,159, of which \$47,552 came from the United States, \$49,802 from Germany, \$177,857 from the Australasian colonies, \$7,044 from Great Britain and \$21,904 from other countries.

The exports in 1895 were \$256,753 in value, of which \$33,050 went to the United States, being exclusively copra, \$167,950 to Europe, of which \$165,50 was copra, and \$2,174 cotton. The 1896 exports were \$263,047, of which \$231,372 was copra.

A Stray Item of News

Culled From an Exchange in
Lockport.

He is a good, honest, hardworking, skilled mechanic. Whether plumbing a house without the eye of the architect watching him, setting valves in played out taps or fitting new ones in position, Mr. T. W. Mulligan, plumber, of No. 8 Opera House, Lockport, N. Y., finishes his work in a masterly manner, and the reader must acknowledge this is rare amongst the plumbing fraternity. Our representative found him bending over the lead pipe of a sink trap. Often as he straightened up and pressed his hands into the small of his back he ominously shook his head, for his back ached and he suffered like nearly every plumber in our Republic. Our representative quietly remarked, "Why don't you use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills." "Well," replied Mr. Mulligan, "I have noticed a score of advertisements about this remedy in our local papers, but I thought they were like every other specific which I had tried." "Try them and see," our representative suggested. "If they do not do you any good, they won't do you any harm." Some three weeks afterwards a second visit was made to Mr. Mulligan, when the following particulars were given by him for publication: "About a year ago my back began troubling me. It was very lame and I had aching across my kidneys. There was a steady grinding pain all the time when I was on my feet. If I was bending or stooping it hurt me when I attempted to regain an upright position. I used to be very stiff in the morning. Reading about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I procured a box at a drug store. They promptly and positively cured me. My mother had also suffered from a fall which injured her hip and caused backache. I had her try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and she was quickly relieved. They also helped her rheumatism. We can conscientiously recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for any trouble of the kidneys or bladder." These pills may be had of dealers generally or will be mailed by the Holister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, on receipt of price, 50c per box (or six boxes for \$2.50).

THE CHALLENGER

Shamrock Will Contest
for America Cup.

Work Well Advanced—Guarded By
Detectives—Similar to the De-
fender—Lipton Confident.

BOSTON, April 12.—A dispatch to the Herald from Gourock, Scotland, says:

The work on the Shamrock has advanced far enough to need the services of detectives, who are now the subject of ridicule for their recent action, as witness the taking into custody of some actors, supposed to be dimension-seekers. The challenger will have a steel boom 22½ inches in the slings and 115 feet long. A steel mast is also made, and this will be tested on the Clyde in the preliminary trials when good tests will be made. It may be used in the races, though in case it proves too rigid, will not give and seems liable to pull out the chain plates, the wooden mast will be used. The challenger will have a very large sail plan, quite 13,000 square feet in working sails, with nearly 85 feet from deck to hounds.

Fife's Fairlee carpenters are now at Obiswick making the hollow spars. The carpenters have been working our weeks on the extra club poles, extra gaff and extra spinnaker poles. There will be a duplicate full set of steel spars also made. Sir Thomas Lipton has told the workmen, in case a information leaks out, that he will make them substantial presents. The Shamrock is building in a corrugated iron shed, and for the last week has been guarded by detectives both day and night.

The challenger will not be far off in her dimensions from the new Defender and this is shown by the few tons difference in the lead ballast which is in their respective keels. Two suits of sails are already made and these will be tied out on this side.

The steam yacht Erin, which is to convey the Shamrock will take along large number of sailmakers and carpenters.

Sir Thomas Lipton intends making a big affair of the cup races, for, besides the friends who will accompany him from this side, hundreds of invitations will be sent out to American friends, who will be his guests on board one of the large New York pleasure steamers.

While in Scotland last year Sir Thomas extended a number of invitations to friends to be present at the launching. These have been recalled. The challenger will be launched about the middle of May, and, if report is true, she will be blanketed like a Derby winner from keel to deck when she slides down the ways.

Sir Thomas Lipton is very confident of winning. In fact, the rumor here is that the big yacht which Watson is designing for C. D. Ross is to be built at once, so as to be ready for an early American challenger.

IN JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 11.—The Legislative Council resumed its sessions today. The Governor, Sir Augustus Hemmingway, read a statement making absolute and unconditional surrender, withdrawing the additional officials and members, restoring the constitutional status quo ante bellum, and appealing to the representatives to accept the right hand of fellowship and to allow by-gones to be by-gones, announcing that he relied on their patriotism to aid him in solving the difficulties.

Thereupon the representatives withdrew the vote of censure on the government passed on Friday last and voted \$500,000 to meet the immediate liabilities, pending a re-arrangement of the finances of the island.

IN HONOR OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

NORTHFIELD (Vt).—The trustees of Norwich University have decided to begin the foundations for Dewey Hall on May 1st, the anniversary of the battle of Manila bay. This testimonial to the Admiral has received his explicit approval.

WHO ARE THE WISE?

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers.

RED ROUGH HANDS

Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapeless nails, and painful finger ends, pimples, blackheads, oily, mothly skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching, scaly scalps, all yield quickly to warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollient skin cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBURY & Sons, London. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Produce Soft White Hands," post free.

ITCHING HUMOURS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, < FERTILIZERS,
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC
Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU, AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Harness Snaps, Plumbers' Torches, Tinned Rivets, Spiral Packing, Ma'l. Iron Oil, Screw Plates, Soft Dash Leather, Mouse Traps, Steel Squares, Bicycle Saddles, Handle Bars and Pedals, Wire Horse, Scrub, Dog, Stove and Sink Brushes; Seine Twine, Telephone Cords, Steel Tapes, Cup Hooks, Spring Balances, Bird Cages, Stanley Planes, Belting, Churns.

WHAT ABOUT ALL THESE ITEMS?

Well, they have just arrived per "Austaria" from New York and as they are items we have calls for every day we supposed you wanted to know that we now had a good stock of all these things.

We also had 55 Bicycles on the Australia. Columbias and Ramblers, 12 Chainless and the rest Chain Wheels. Those who ride them say they are the best wheel made on earth. We are too modest to say so, but we think so just the same.

E. O. HALL & SON,

LIMITED.

Corner Fort and King Streets.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1836.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER,
General Agent Haw. Isl.

Revol Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.;
ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL
INSURANCE CO.;
WILHELM OF MAGDEBURG INSURANCE CO.;
SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA;
SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply to the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co
OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea-
River and Land Transport,
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 101,860,600
Total reichsmarks - - - 107,860,600

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 8,880,000
Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks - - - 43,880,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.
H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897,
£10,558,980.
1-Authorized Capital-£5,000,000 £
Subscribed - - - 2,750,000
Paid up Capital - - - 687,500 0
2-Fire Funds - - - 2,708,819 7
3-Life and Annuity Funds - - - 10,101,660 1 8
Revenue Fire Branch - - - 1,551,377 8 9
Revenue Life and Annuity - - - 1,278,611 1 0
Branches - - - 23,927,368 4 9

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Elm Fire Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, April 21.

Jap. S. S. America Maru, W. H. Cope, from Hongkong, March 30; Yokohama, April 4; 644 tons general merchandise, 3 cabin, 10 second cabin, 334 steerage passengers, of which 337 are Japanese. Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa; 2550 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co., 100 bags rice.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Koolau.

Stmr. Mokoli, from Molokai.

Stmr. Lehua, from Molokai.

Saturday, April 22.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 6 hrs. from Kaunakakai; 857 bags Olowalu sugar, 40 cattle.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dudoit, 8 hrs. from Kaunakakai; 148 sheep, 5 lambs, 1 horse, 1 hog.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Oahu ports, 1300 bags Waimanalo sugar.

Stmr. Kiloana, Thompson, 13 hrs. from Kapaa; 3500 bags sugar.

Stmr. Waleale, Green, 16 hrs. from Kilauea; 3830 bags sugar.

Schr. Transit, 16 days from San Francisco; 900 tons mdse. to Theo. H. Davies & Co.

Stmr. Iwa, Kauffmann, 6 hrs. from Koolau.

Schr. Mokihana, Sam, 26 hrs. from Koolau.

Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, 29 days from Seattle; 653,000 feet lumber to Allen & Robinson.

Sunday, April 23.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, 11 1/2 hrs. from Hanalei; 5150 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 11 1/2 hrs. from Nawiliwili; 1300 bags sugar to W. G. Irwin & Co.; 3750 bags sugar to H. Waterhouse & Co.

Stmr. Noeua, Pederson, 20 hrs. from Kukuila; 4692 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.; 66 bags coffee to T. H. Davies & Co.

Schr. Lady, Martin, 18 hrs. from Koolau.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 14 hrs. from Kahului; 9000 bags sugar, 221 bags potatoes, 142 bags corn, 119 hogs, 160 pigs, sundries.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, 26 hrs. from Hilo; 285 bags potatoes, 75 bags corn, 90 pcs. awa, 36 bbls. hides, 25 head cattle, 32 head hogs, 2 horses, 176 pigs, sundries.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 18 hrs. from Kapaa; 2650 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.

Monday, April 24.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, 6 hrs. from Waimanalo.

Am. schr. W. H. Talbot, 57 days from Newcastle; 1340 tons of coal.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, April 21.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Oahu ports.

Jap. S. S. America Maru, W. H. Cope, San Francisco.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Waimoa.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

Stmr. Kawai, Bruhn, Lahaina.

Stmr. Iwa, Kaufman, Koolau.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala.

Schr. Moti Wahiue, Sam, Lanai.

Friday, April 21.

Gas. schr. Malolo, Sess, fishing cruise.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningsen, Kohala and Kona.

Schr. Moti Wahiue, Hawaii.

Saturday, April 22.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, Lahaina and Kaanapali.

Br. ship Carvedd Llewellyn, William Griffith, for Labos de Alfueria Island, off the coast of Peru.

Am. ship A. J. Fuller, C. M. Nichols, for Hilo.

Am. schr. Alice Cooke D B P. Penballow, for San Francisco.

It. cruiser Piemonte, Giugliani, Yokohama.

Monday, April 24.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, Waimanalo.

Schr. Lavinia, J. Pahl, Paaulio.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Kaunakakai.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dudoit, Kamalo.

Stmr. Waleale, Green, Kilauea.

Stmr. Kiloana, Thompson, Makalei.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

Stmr. Iwa, Kaufman, Hana.

MEMORANDA.

Per stmr. America Maru, April 21.—Sailed from Hongkong March 30, 6 a. m., Macao, March 30, 1 p. m.; Shanghai, April 3, 2:35 p. m.; Nagasaki, April 6, 5:35 p. m.; Kobe, April 7, 5:45 p. m.; Yokohama, April 11, 0 46 p. m. Good weather.

ISLAND PORTS.

MAHUKONA—Arrived, Am. bgtn Consuelo, Page, 14 1/2 days from San Francisco to Hawaii Railway Co., Ltd., with a general cargo.

HONOIPU—Arrived, April 20. Am. schr. Esther Buhne, Andersen, 17 days from San Francisco to R. R. Hind, with a general cargo.

HILO—Sailed, April 21, ship H B Hyde, for New York.

KIHEI—Arrived, April 19, schr. Defender, 21 days from San Francisco.

KAHULUI—Sailed, April 22, schr. Mary Dodge, for Hana, schr. Ida McKay, for Gray's Harbor.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, United States Navy.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From China and Japan, per T. K. K. America Maru, April 21.—Mrs. D. F. Sheffield, J. Sato, Iwazaki. Through: Maj. Gen. Anderson, U. S. A., Mrs. Anderson, Miss Anderson, Miss I. Anderson, Lieut. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, Miss E. Allen, F. Augustin, G. Baba, W. Boissier, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cronin, Miss Cronin, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, A. C. Drabble, Mrs. Hanah, C. Heimbolt, E. D. Houston, Engr. and Mrs. A. Kashewiloff, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Kingman and three children, Engr. Kiechevitch, F. T. Koelle, K. Kosaka, M. Komiya, Viscount and Vicountess de Labry, W. B. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Miss Mason, A. W. McConnell, Rev. and Mrs. F. S. Miller and two children, G. Morris, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Moore, Mrs. Mulkey, R. Nekashoji, Commander Orpen, R. N., Dr. M. R. Philippon, Miss Poole, Mrs. Putnam, Mrs. Ransome, A. C. Robinson, E. R. Ruppert, M. Shiratschi, C. Sato, J. Shea, A. Tanahashi, Miss Von Gunter, T. Walsh and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wright.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Kinau, April 22.—Volcano: H. Thorp, F. Leith, Dr. F. H. Clark, Master J. W. Clark, W. L. McCabe, W. C. W. Benny, N. F. Burgess, H. B. Gehr, J. Brown, Way ports: A. W. Carter, Judge G. K. Wilder, Goo Sin, Look Sin, A. W. Clarke, Dr. C. A. Peterson, Geo. J. Campbell, Geo. Wessels, Mrs. F. M. Wakefield, Mrs. G. F. Mayfield, F. A. Jacobs, B. Bergerson, A. E. Sutton, A. P. Taylor, J. Ross, Wing Me and wife, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. C. Pengel-inan and child, F. C. Le Blond, S. W. Noel, E. P. Mable, G. H. Berry, E. Powell and bride, Mrs. W. H. Patten.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 23.—L. von Tempky, wife, two children and nurse, Miss Wodehouse, Mrs. Von Tempky, H. Waterhouse, Jr. and wife, J. A. Rodanet, W. Dunn, W. C. Crook, Jr., C. Bolte, Miss Kai-wia, Mrs. Higgins, Miss Campbell, Lum Dow, A. Walekalo, Mrs. Campbell, C. Crozier, Rev. Harris, J. McLean, S. Handchett, F. Garcia, Mrs. Hol-stein and two children, R. O. Hogg, F. C. Hicks, B. D. Hicks and wife, A. Hocking, H. P. Baldwin, Ah Young, Ah You, H. A. Heen, Akanaillili.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, April 23.—M. D. Monsarrat and servant.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. Mikahala, April 23.—A. Lindsay, A. V. Soares, C. A. Grate and wife, T. R. Robinson, Col. Lazelle, Mrs. C. H. Bishop, Masters Bishop (3), W. G. Lucas and wife.

From Kilauea, per stmr. Waleale, April 22.—S. A. Walker.

From Kapaa, per stmr. Kiloana, April 22.—Mrs. W. R. Spaulding.

From Molokai, per stmr. Lehua, April 22.—V. Peters, George Robertson, D. McCarrison and wife, H. R. Meyer.

From Kaunakakai, per stmr. Mokoli, April 22.—F. Metcalf.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per stmr. America Maru, April 21.—R. C. A. Peterson, Jos. Heleluhe, C. S. Helm, W. D. Hill, T. W. Williams, F. Oliver, Mrs. M. R. Abbott, S. L. Leneve and family, Miss White, Mrs. L. G. White, Dr. A. Kummer, Dr. M. C. Harris, N. Thompson, Mrs. Carroll, J. W. Podmore, J. L. Compton, J. E. Smith, wife and child, R. Brown, F. J. Finucane, Wm. J. Landers, Miss Landers, H. W. Landers, L. F. Hauptmann, G. F. Herr, Dr. E. G. Buell, Th. Fitzgerald, Dr. Golschmidt, Dr. Guise, R. Tobin, A. Tobin, Hon. Mr. Sturton, P. McG. McBean, Miss E. C. Chittenden, J. R. Lancia-shire, Mrs. Williams, E. Klemme and wife, Miss Edna Bonner, J. J. Gensoul and ten steerage.

For Lahaina, per stmr. Kauai, April 22.—H. Hanneberg.

SAILING VESSELS FOR HONOLULU.

Due in April.

Vessel. From. Geneva, Am. bg. Clipperton Island Albany, Ger. bk. Westport City of Adelaide, Br. bk. Newcastle King Arthur, Br. ship. Newcastle Blairmore, Br. ship. Newcastle Robert Sudden, Am. bk. Newcastle H. D. Bendixon, Am. schr. Newcastle Himalaya, Br. bk. Newcastle Geo. C. Perkins, Am. bktn. Newcastle Amphitrite, Br. ship. London Fred E. Sander, Am. schr. Pt. Gamble F. S. Redfield, Am. schr. Port Gamble C. S. Holmes, Am. schr. Port Blakely Kikita, Am. bktn. Port Ludlow Standard, Am. ship. Seattle Alcala, Am. schr. Gray's Harbor Port George, Haw. ship. S. F. Mauna Ala, Haw. bk. S. F. Robert Lewers, Am. schr. S. F.

Due in May.

Planter, Am. bk. San Francisco W. H. Dimond, Am. bktn. S. F. C. D. Bryant, Am. bk. S. F. Mary E. Foster, Am. schr. S. F. Andrew Welch, Haw. bk. S. F. Star of Russia, Haw. ship. Dep Bay Chas. R. Wilson, Am. schr. Gray's Harbor Pioneer, Am. schr. Gray's Harbor H. Hackfeld, Ger. bk. Liverpool Aryas, Am. ship. Norfolk Razboynik, Russ. M. W. Valparaiso Fooching Suoy-Haw, bk. New York John C. Potter, Am. bk. Newcastle Inca, Am. schr. Newcastle

Due in June.

Wega, Ger. ship. London Sarmiento Ar S S. San Francisco

Due in July.

George Curtis, Am. ship. New York

Due in August.

Emily F. Whitney, Am. ship. New York

The following vessels sail today: Steamer Kinau, Clarke for Hilo and way ports 12 noon; Steamer Claudine, Cameron for Maui ports 5 p. m.; bark Fresno, Underwood for the Sound; Steamer Mikahala, Thompson for Nawiliwili; Hanamaulu, Koloa Elvle and Hanamaulu 5 p. m.; Steamer Iwalani, Gregory, for Honokaa at 12 noon; Steamer Mokihana, Irving for Hanalei and Kailua; Steamer Noeua, Pederson for Kukuila, at 10 a. m.

BORN.

LINDSAY—At Honokaa, Hawaii, April 20, 1899, to the wife of A. B. Lindsay, a son.

WHARF AND WAVE.

Mariposa tomorrow morning from Frisco.

Lihue plantation finished grinding last Saturday.

The United States army transport Arizona is due from San Francisco.

The schooner C. S. Holmes is anchored in the stream from Seattle with lumber.

The schooner Transit is at Brewer's wharf with general merchandise from San Francisco.

The four-masted schooner Honolulu is discharging coal at the Waikiki end of Pacific Mail wharf.

The United States transport Grant sailed from Manila, via Nagasaki, for San Francisco on Saturday 25th.

The schooner Alice Cooke's cargo for San Francisco last Saturday consisted of 22,279 bags of sugar valued at \$111,517.

The ship A. J. Fuller sailed for Hilo on Saturday, where she will complete a cargo for New York. Her load consisted of 11,396 bags, valued at \$51,554.

Three hundred tons of dry granulated sugar arrived from New York on the ship Iroquois. After a portion of her cargo is discharged at Oceanic wharf the Iroquois will move to Nuuanu street.

The steamer Kinau, with a full cargo of island produce and a large number of cabin passengers and 100 on deck arrived late last Saturday night from Hawaii ports.

The W. G. Hall arrives late this afternoon from Kona and Kau ports. Some weeks will elapse before the Mauna Loa is put back on this route, as she will undergo quite an extensive overhauling.

The Henry B. Hyde sailed April 21st for New York with the largest cargo of sugar ever taken from Hilo. She carries 44,363 bags, aggregating 440 tons, shipped as follows: Waleale, 12,300 bags; Pepeekeo, 12,230; Hilo Sugar Co., 8830; Hakalau, 8787; Onomea, 16,320; Honoum, 5846. The total valuation is \$224,372.60.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.) Am. stmr. City of Columbia, Milnor, Hilo, Dec. 11.

Am. ship A. J. Fuller, Nichols, Norfolk, March 8.

Br. ship Carvedd Llewellyn, Griffiths, Liverpool, March 9.

Am. bk. McNear, Peterson, Newcastle, March 11.

Am. bk. Fresno, Underwood, Port Townsend, March 12.

Am. ship J. B. Thomas, Lermond, Newcastle, March 13.

Am. bk. Alden Bease, Potter, San Francisco, March 23.

Am. schr. A. M. Baxter, Marshall, Everett, March 31.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco, April 1.

Am. bk. Edward May, Backus, Newcastle, April 2.

Am. schr. A. J. West, Ogilvie, Aberdeen, April 4.

Am. schr. W. F. Jewett, Johnson, Port Townsend, April 5.

Br. bk. Adderly, Lindfors, Newcastle, April 6.

Haw. schr. Honolulu, Thronagley, Newcastle, April 6.

Am. brig W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco, April 6.

Am. schr. Azalea, Fardelins, Port Townsend, April 8.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, San Francisco, April 9.

Am. bk. Martha Davis, Fris, San Francisco, April 9.

Am. schr. Wm. Renton, Jansen, Port Townsend, April 9.

Am. schr. Carrier Dove, Brandt, Newcastle, April 9.

Am. bktn. S. G. Wilder, Jackson, San Francisco, April 9.

Am. ship S. P. Hitchcock, Hilo, April 12.

Am. schr. Defiance, Blum, Newcastle, April 14.

Am. bk. Albert, Griffiths, San Francisco, April 16.

Am. bktn. S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco, April 17.

Am. schr. Erskine S. Phelps, Graham, San Francisco, April 16.

Am. ship Iroquois, Thompson, New York, April 19.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, April 22.

Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, Seattle, April 22.

Am. ship Iroquois, Thompson, New York, April 19.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, April 22.

Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, Seattle, April 22.

Am. ship Iroquois, Thompson, New York, April 19.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, April 22.

Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, Seattle, April 22.

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Am. ship Iroquois, Thompson, New York, April 19.

Am. schr. Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco, April 22.

Am. schr. C. S. Holmes, Johnson, Seattle, April 22.

A GOOD ACCOUNT BY AUTHORITY.

First Washington Man Writes of Fighting.

Moving on 'Sheltered Natives'—Some Gallant Charges—Capture of Field Pieces.

James J. Butler, a member of the First Washington Regiment now in Manila, writes to M. Louis of this city as follows:

Our company went out on outpost duty the night of February 4th near blockhouse No. 11. We arrived there at about 7 o'clock and spread our blankets for the night. About 9:15 we heard shots near blockhouse No. 2 on our left. About 2 o'clock they commenced firing at us, but we did not fire a shot until daylight. About 10 o'clock five companies came out and took their places on the firing line with us.

On the right, about two hundred yards in front of us, was a creek waist deep. On the opposite side the natives had a strong breastwork. At daylight we commenced to shoot, and I tell you it was something awful. The bullets flew thick and fast over and around us. After firing about half an hour we commenced to advance. We had to breastworks to get behind. The best we could do was to lie flat on the ground. At last we reached their breastworks. Nearly all the boys dipped their guns in the water to cool them off. Soon after we started on the move again. We drove those fellows clear up to the Pasig river, where a number of them tried to swim across and were drowned.

Companies I and G had a hard fight also during this time. They went through rice fields and charged a small hill where the natives had a strong breastwork. Here is where they killed over eighty men in one place. We went over an open field of 800 yards and through the woods to the river. Companies I and G captured the field piece while they were throwing shells at us. The First Washington, together with the California and Idaho regiments, belong to Gen. King's brigade. At the Santa Ana headquarters of the Filipinos we found over 5000 knives. We went into the trenches at San Pedro and stayed there for some time, having a small fight every day until the Regulars arrived. We then moved to Guadalupe, but the natives didn't stay long enough to give us a fight. We are now near Manila and shall move into the city soon. Stamps and paper are scarce. This paper I found in a hut before we burned it.

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DAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.	SUNDAY.	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	
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